

The situation after Mignano was that the Sicilian kingdom contained some fifteen bishops who are merely called *electi*, the nominees of Roger who had been approved by Anacletts. Their number contained, besides Sicilian and Calabrian bishops, the "elect" of Apulian, Campanian, and Spoletan sees such as Capua, Teano, Melfi, and Chieti. Innocent had stubbornly fought against any recognition, open or implied, of the pontifical acts of his dead rival. Over this he had quarrelled with Monte Cassino, and come to words with the Emperor, How was he to recognise the approved of Anaclettis and the nominees of Roger, even if they could not with justice be called simoniac, and indeed were acknowledged to be men of excellent character? In addition to the creation of new dioceses and the royal nomination of bishops. Innocent had further grievances; Roger had forbidden the prelates of his kingdom to attend at Roman synods and had prohibited Papal Legates from entering his domains,

Did the objection of Innocent to the interdiction of Legates apply merely to Apulia and Capua, *i.e.*, the portions of the kingdom which were not Roger's hereditary dominions? In that case jus-

tice was on his side. Roger, in acting as Legate Apostolic in the non-hereditary dominions, had assumed a power never conferred upon the three dukes who preceded him on the mainland. Whatever right he had to nominate bishops in Sicily and Calabria, he had far exceeded it in the